SALUTE TO OUTSTANDING NAACP CAMPAIGN WORKERS

The CRISIS

APRIL, 1960

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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy

Vol. 67, No. 4 **Whole Number 572**

IN THIS ISSUE

April, 1960

COVER

E. Washington Rhodes and Mrs. Regina Black, co-chairmen of the membership committee of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch of the NAACP. Mr. Washington is editor-publisher of *The Philadelphia Tribune*. Under their leadership, the Philadelphia branch gained its largest membership during 1959 — 16,949 senior members.

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A SALUTE TO NAACP MEMBERSHIP AND FREEDOM FUND CAMPAIGNERS

IN this issue of *The Crisis* we are devoting a special section to photographs of NAACP leaders and workers through whose efforts we were able to enlist the memberships and contributions necessary to carry on our program in 1959.

There are hundreds of others whose photographs do not appear. It would take many issues of *The Crisis* to show them.

These are the loyal and devoted workers who sacrifice their time and energy to the hard grind of soliciting memberships and raising FFF quotas through entertainments and other special efforts. They are the heroes and heroines who too often are overlooked when prizes and salutations are being passed around. *Without them there could be no NAACP.*

To these workers, pictured herein, and to the hundreds of others whose pictures do not appear, we extend our thanks and appreciation for your outstanding contribution during the past year. We count on you to enlist the additional workers and the increased membership and financial support we need to make our Association stronger and better able to complete the task of securing freedom and justice and equality.

ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary

KEY MEMBERSHIP WORKERS *in Norwalk, Conn., branch whose efforts enrolled 617 members in 1959. Seated from L, Mrs. Phedie Gourdine, membership chairman and winner first prize for collecting most money in memberships; Andrew Wise, branch president; Mrs. Willa Addison, executive committee member; standing, Mrs. Bessie Campbell, Mrs. Flora Singleton, winner first prize for soliciting largest number members 1957, '58, and '59; and Mrs. Margaret Johnson.*

THESE NEW YORK CITY *Metropolitan campaigners, who are presidents of NAACP branches in the greater Metropolitan area, met in national office January 19 to plan their 1960 membership campaign. Front from L, Lovevine Freeman, Far Rockaway-Inwood; Mrs. Lucy Hayes, Bay Shore; Mrs. Doris Waters, Mount Vernon; Mrs. Effie Gordon, N. Y. State Conference; Robert Brown, Port Chester-Rye; Mrs. Dupree White, Jamaica; Major Braxton, Central L.I. Rear, Waymon Darkins, Astoria-Long Island City; Sanford Lewis, Flushing; Warren Fields, Yonkers; and John Cooper, Williamsbridge.*

OUTSTANDING WORKERS *of the Volusia County, Florida, branch were honored at a regional meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, February 19-21. Horace Reed, president; Rev. Mr. C. Tillman, executive committee; James Daniels, vice-president; Henry Lofton, treasurer; and Mrs. Flossie Curington, secretary. The branch enrolled 440 members in 1959.* **BOTTOM:** *Freedom fund workers of the Norwalk, Connecticut, branch, who reported $573.20 in 1959—Seated, from L, are Mrs. Raphaela Hoheb, secretary; Alger Smith, FFF chairman; Mrs. Ethel Stevens; standing, Mrs. Fannie Wise, publicity chairman; Mrs. Emma Larkett, Joseph Gourdine and Mrs. Marie Cross, executive committee.*

YOUTH AND COLLEGE CHAPTER *officers of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, branch participate in a campaign planning conference for Eastern Pennsylvania, and Southern New Jersey and Delaware. The meeting took place in Philadelphia on February 6, 1960.*

L. A. BLACKMAN *(L) is nationally known for his outstanding work in the Elloree, South Carolina, branch. Economic reprisals and threats of physical violence have never daunted him. Pictured with him are members of the membership committee: Mrs. Mary Guest, membership committee; Isaac Rhitt, branch secretary; and, seated, Mrs. Julia Guest, freedom-fund chairman. The branch enrolled 163 members and collected $150 in 1959 for the freedom fund.*

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, *winner, Della Turner (crowned "Miss Pensacola NAACP"), in branch membership contest pictured with Calvin Harris (L), membership chairman; Cecil Hunter, youth advisor; and the Rev. Mr. W. C. Dobbins, campaign chairman.* BOTTOM: *Active FFF campaign workers in the Chattanooga, Tennessee, branch: from L, L. D. Collins, freedom-seal chairman; Mrs. Lillian Robinson, sponsor style show; James Mapp, president; and the Rev. Mr. Dogan Williams, who directed the Emancipation Day program.*

WEST COAST *leaders, Pasadena, California, listen to Turner Alexander's (seated C) explanation of block-method of campaigning. Seated, from L, are Mrs. Ruby Williams, Mrs. Tarea Pittman, Mildred Bond (standing), national office; Myrtle Moore, membership secretary Palo Alto branch; and Phil Reynolds, membership chairman Portland, Oregon, branch. The Pasadena branch enrolled 1,821 members in 1959.* BOTTOM: *John Poiner, fund-raising chairman; Mrs. Mattye Carter, membership chairman; Morris Henderson, president for past five years; and Rev. Mr. Hulett Lee, who solicited largest number members and money in 1959; are prominent and active officers in St. Louis County, Mo., branch.*

MEMBERSHIP AND FFF CHAIRMEN *of the Gloucester County, N. J., branch confer on plans for the branch's 1960 membership campaign. Pictured, from L, are Rev. Thomas Tucker, freedom fund chairman; Mrs. Lena Harden, membership chairman; and the Rev. James Austin, branch president.*

FREEDOM FUND *workers, Nyack, N. Y., branch make fund-raising plans for 1960. They reported $360 for FFF in 1959. Pictured, from L, are Marylin Coleman, Constance Dewatt, Dan Malloy, branch president; and Bernice Glass, freedom-fund chairman. Other members of the committee are not depicted.*

FREEDOM SEAL *chairman and outstanding workers, Oakland, California, branch—seated, from L, Mrs. Mamie Miller, William Cohee, Mrs. Carolyn Wilson; standing, L. R. Rainey, chairman; Harry Tucker and Lee Conroe. They reported $1,910 in freedom-seal sales.* BOTTOM: *Kent, Ohio, Nicholas DeFrange, vice-president; Thomas Tipler, Jr., president; and Mrs. Carrie Parker, membership chairman, featured in the local daily for her achievements.*

LEADERS, *Atlantic City, N. J., branch discuss 1960 campaign—Mrs. Magnolia Walker, membership chairman; Warren Cornelius, president; and Mrs. Dorothy Smith, membership co-chairman. This branch enrolled 922 members and contributed $735 to FFF during 1959.* BOTTOM: *These workers, Sacramento, California, enrolled 788 members in 1959 under leadership of Simmie Franklin, standing L, chairman—Mrs. Maude Campbell, Mrs. Alverson Tripp, Mrs. Henrietta Farrell and George White.*

JAMAICA, N. Y., *leaders in outstanding membership campaign. They won the Division A Trophy in the Metropolitan membership campaign by enrolling 3,596 members. Atty. Florence Lucas, Mrs. Frances Dougherty, Guy Brewer, and Chester Alston, membership chairman, reported more than 700 members in the campaign.*

THESE *three successful leaders in Manning, S. C., enrolled 224 members and reported $300 for FFF during branch's 1959 campaign: From L, William Ragin, FFF chairman; Billie Fleming, president and co-chairman membership committee; and Levi Pearson, membership chairman. Mr. Ragin signed the first petition which led to the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court public-school decision.*

THIS MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, *Williamsbridge, N. Y., branch enrolled more than 900 senior and youth members and four life memberships, including that of the branch, during 1959—from L, Phil Johnson, Harry Brown, Mrs. Benona Bradford, Walter Prevost, and William Johnson. Other committee members not pictured here.*

THESE *officers and workers of the Bayonne, N. J., branch helped to enroll 367 members in their 1959 campaign—from L, St. Clair Jackson, branch president; Mrs. DeElla Jones, membership chairman; Mrs. Savannah Adams, and Robert Jones. Juanita Freeman and Mrs. Aburta Cowherd are not pictured.*

PORT CHESTER-RYE, NEW YORK—*This FFF committee flashes victory smiles after a successful "Hostess Tea" at which they raised $536. Seated, from L, are Mrs. Ogretta Logan, committee chairman; Mrs. Alma Keys, Mrs. Robert Truitt, co-chairman; and Mrs. Katherine Wilson; standing, Althea Spears, who handled publicity; Robert Brown, branch president; and Mrs. Ann Brown. Mrs. Dorothy Bush and Mrs. Janie Chaney, committee members, are not pictured.*

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA—*Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson, past FFF Chairman, is now serving as membership chairman in the Berkeley branch. Arthur Goodridge is campaign manager for the membership and Freedom drives. The branch reported a total of 1,114 members and $1,569.40 in FFF contributions in 1959.*

NEWARK, N. J.—*They worked to build memberships in the 1959 membership campaign of the Newark branch—from L, Mrs. A. B. Wilsher, Dr. Hurve Rachal, Mrs. Susan Daye, Mrs. Louise Washington, and Zion Clement.*

CAMPAIGN PLANNING MEETING—*Leading officers and campaign chairmen from 22 branches in northern New Jersey met with national staff members in Newark on February 4 to discuss membership and fund-raising campaigns. Branches in this section of Jersey reported 9,300 members and $11,300 for FFF during 1959. The 1960 goal is 17,000 members and $16,000 in FFF contributions.*

Chairman and workers in the outstanding membership campaign of the Charlotte, N.C., branch during 1959—Mrs. Gladys Geter, Mrs. Ethel Johnson, Mrs. Pearl Ferguson, leader; Mrs. Bertha Ferguson, Mrs. U. S. Brooks. The branch enrolled 1,810 members.

Attorney Nathaniel Colley, life membership chairman, and Mrs. Netta White, FFF committee chairman of the Sacramento, Calif., branch, reported 27 new and subscribing NAACP life members during 1959. Mrs. White's FFF committee raised $890 during 1959 for the national office.

Mrs. LaVera Allen, membership chairman; Mrs. Lavonia Redmond, FFF chairman; and Mrs. Cleo Roberts, vice-president; are among the dedicated workers of the Three Rivers, Mich., branch.

BIGGEST SUCCESS IN SOUTHEAST—*The Nashville, Tennessee, branch led the southeast in memberships and freedom fund contributions in 1959, enrolling 2,961 members and reporting $2,218.54 to the national office for the freedom fund. Co-chairmen of the FFF committee were (from L) V. W. Henderson and Atty. W. Eugene White.*

FREEDOM SEAL COMMITTEE *and other officers of the Eureka, California, branch exceeded their FFF quota in 1959. Back row, from L, Herbert Taylor, president; Mrs. Clara Simmons, membership chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, entertainment chairman and Mrs. Lucy Jones, freedom seals committee. Front row, from L, Mrs. Edna Green, Mrs. Mabel Daugherty, freedom seals chairman; Mrs. Myrtle Oneal, secretary, and Mrs. Edith Howard.*

MADISON, ILLINOIS—*Mrs. Gertrude Young, membership chairman, top row R, was responsible for abolishing lunch-counter discrimination in a Madison dime-store. In the photograph with Mrs. Young, from L, are other workers: Mrs. Sophie Rose and Mrs. Arether Border. Bottom photograph, from L, Mrs. Gladys Bradley, Mrs. Annie B. Hampton and Mrs. Leeverchi Weston, who served as co-chairman. These workers helped to enroll 225 members in 1959.*

THESE WORKERS *helped the Alton, Ill., branch go over the top in 1959, with a total of 359 members and $310.40 paid into the freedom fund. Seated, from L. are Mrs. Florence Lakes, Mrs. Julius Wallace, Vular Manley, and Mrs. Mary Willis, branch secretary; standing, Mrs. Florence Hawkins, co-chairman membership committee; Clarence Willis, vice-president; and Joan Edwards, life membership chairman.*

A CAMPAIGN *planning conference attended by leading officers and workers from 23 branches in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and Delaware which met in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 6 to discuss plans for the 1960 membership and freedom fund campaigns.*

Campaign Chairman and workers in the Williamsbridge, New York branch: From L, Reginald Bradford, Chairman; Burnett Nelson, Mrs. Mary Riley, Nathaniel Harden, and Walter Carlisle.

Baby Dorothy Mack, young Cape May County, N.J., NAACP campaigner, admires the 1960 NAACP Kit for the 1960 membership campaign. This branch enrolled 200 members and contributed $420 in 1959 to the FFF. From L, Mrs. Mabel Moell, Mrs. Cynthia Billups, Jacob Locklair, Mrs. Dorothy Mack, and Albert Gray.

"Top" membership group of the Willow Grove, Pa., branch, through membership chairman Percy Syndor presents an award to Cecil DuValle (R), who brought in the largest number of members during 1959. The branch reported 419 memberships during 1959.

ANOTHER *one of Darby's (Pa.) 100 per cent NAACP-membership families, the Conyers. Seated from L, Rufus Conyers, Mrs. Georgia Conyers, Roland Conyers, now "Brother Martin-de-Pores"; standing, Leonard, Mary Alice, Carol, and Roslyn, students at Perendast High School, Upper Darby. Mrs. Conyers ran a successful nursery school in Philadelphia for 18 years. These children, who had been in the nursery school from infancy, were legally adopted by the Conyers when the school closed.*

MEMBERSHIP *workers in the Tri-City, N. J., branch campaign were (from L) Mrs. Hattie Smith, membership chairman; Anne Woods, youth advisor; Mrs. Leola Stewart, Rev. Mr. Leon Reddick, branch president; and Mary Lockhart. The Tri-City branch reported 277 members and $510 to the FFF in 1959.*

MRS. DAISY BROWN *of Kansas City, Missouri, chairman of her branch's freedom-seal campaign set a new record in seal sales, reporting a total of $1,300 in sales.*

MRS. PAULINE HARDEN, *membership chairman of the Staunton, Virginia, branch, led the successful membership drive of her branch to a new high of 379 members in 1959, exceeding the yearly quota.*

MRS. ANNA CLAYTON, *freedom-fund chairman of the Butte County, California, branch headed the FFF drive in Oroville and raised, personally, more than $40 toward the branch FFF quota for 1959.*

MRS. MARGARET ARDREY, *freedom-chairman of the Connecticut Valley, Connecticut, branch reported $256.30 during 1959 for the NAACP freedom fund.*

Report night of the Cleveland, Ohio, branch during a membership campaign — Mrs. Carrie Williams, John Waller (life member), Pearl Gray, who was "tops" in memberships for the women's division; and James Taylor, former secretary of the branch executive committee.

James Austin (C), who has served as membership chairman of the Media, Pa., branch for the past three years, discusses membership campaign with Mrs. Gladys Austin, branch secretary; and Benjamin Garnett, whose team brought in most members during the 1959 drive.

Slogan of the membership committee of the Cass County, Mich., branch is "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." Pictured (from L) are Rev. W. L. Robinson, Mrs. James Taylor, membership chairman; Buddy Clark, Mrs. James Eiland, co-chairman; and Jesse Williams.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—*Mrs. Dovie Sweet, 2nd vice-president of the Cleveland branch, served as co-chairman of the 1959 membership committee and reported the second highest number of memberships among the women competing in the drive.*

SHELBY, N. C.—*John C. Hoyle, Sr., serves as membership chairman for the Cleveland County, N. C., branch, which exceeded its goal in 1959.*

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Freedom fund chairman Douglas Noble led the New London freedom fund drive to report $500 to the national office in 1959.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—*J. C. Webb, one of the nation's top workers, solicited more than 350 memberships in the 1959 campaign of his branch, the highest number of any worker in the drive. Mr. Webb has been among the top NAACP workers for many years.*

The Muskegon, Mich., branch surpassed its 1959 membership goal of 500 members primarily because of the work of these three: George Rucks, Mrs. Karl Baker, co-chairman of the campaign; and Newton Hodges, who brought in the most members. The branch enrolled 639 members during 1959.

Knoxville, Tenn., freedom-fund workers: Ralph Bailey, Mrs. Willie Miles, Jessie Glanton, Mrs. Wallace Bailey, and Atty. Edward Freeman, Mrs. Juanita Hamilton, Mrs. Irene Bryan, James Banks, Mrs. Lillian Inman, and Roger Jackson are not in this picture.

These are workers of the Saratoga, N. Y., branch—Seated, from L, Mrs. Margaret Davidson, membership chairman; Mrs. Margaret Goodson, chaplain; standing, Mrs. Beulah Jack, 1st vice-president; and Mrs. Gertrude McGee, 2nd vice-president. These workers reported 117 members and $50 for the FFF during 1959.

TOP MEMBERSHIP SOLICITORS—*Despite harassments by state authorities and injunction proceedings against the NAACP, these New Orleans, Louisiana, branch members enrolled some 3,000 members in 1959. Top membership solicitors, who were halted by the court injunction, are Edwin Barthe, Syrene Duncan, Solomon Borikins, Llewellyn Soniat, and Milton Simon. Mr. Borikins solicited 199 memberships, Mr. Soniat, 106.*

THESE WORKERS *played a leading role in the successful membership campaign of the Newark, New Jersey, branch. Seated, from L, are Russell Bingham and Mrs. Missie Davis; standing, Mrs. Mary Worthy, co-chairman of the campaign; Archie Horton and Mrs. Mary Wigham.*

SUCCESSFUL FUND RAISERS *in Madison, Wisconsin, must include the freedom fund committee of the Madison branch which sponsored a dinner and a bazaar in 1959 and reported $700 to the national office. Pictured, seated from L, are Mrs. Emery Styles, co-chairman of the committee; Mrs. J. Guy and Mrs. L. Pfankuchen, committee members; Emery Styles (standing) FFF chairman; and Carson Gulley, master of ceremonies at the FFF dinner.*

THESE OFFICERS AND WORKERS *helped to put the Perth Amboy, N. J., branch on the NAACP map. They are (from L) William Morton, Mrs. Geneva Miller, branch treasurer; Henry Wade, branch president; and William Stovall, membership chairman. This group sparked the 1959 reporting of 200 members and $310 for the freedom fund.*

Membership chairman Vernon Mitchell of the Elizabeth, N. J., branch congratulates 1959-campaign prize winners Mrs. Jewel Payne, who brought in 326 members to win first prize; 2nd prize winner, Mrs. Viola Kelly (extreme R); and 3rd prize winner, Mrs. Bessie Petties (L). All winners were guests of the branch at the 50th anniversary freedom fund dinner. The campaign enrolled a total of 1566 members.

Membership committee members of the Williamsbridge, N. Y., branch — Mrs. Louise Harden, Isaac Mitchell, and Mrs. Martha Walker, an NAACP life membership subscriber.

Flight winner and campaign leaders of the Suffolk, Va., branch—Mrs. Charles Colden, Roland Harrison, winner of 1959 trip to NAACP convention; and Dr. Margaret Reid, membership chairman. Memberships in the Suffolk-Nansemond branch increased from 236 to 818 during 1959. Other workers in the membership campaign are not pictured here.

NAACP
FREEDOM
CANDY

SUCCESSFUL FUND RAISERS *of Long Beach, California, who raised a total of $507.21 for the national office through the sale of freedom seals, freedom candy, and social affairs. They are, from L, Ernest S. McBride, committee chairman; Mrs. Annabel Cohn, Mrs. Lillian McBride, secretary; Mrs. Ernestine Cheatham; and Hildren Cheatham, co-chairman and treasurer, who sold 99 boxes of candy on the first day of the sale. Standing is Percy Anderson, branch president, who sold $50 worth of NAACP freedom seals in one afternoon. Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Cohn, and Mrs. Cheatham sponsored a cocktail party, a youth dance, and several house social affairs in order to raise funds.*

THESE WORKERS *of the Metropolitan area, all membership chairmen, are serving as campaign chairmen in their respective branches during the 1960 Greater New York Membership Campaign. Pictured here, from L, are Mrs. Addie Wingate, Far Rockaway-Inwood; Mrs. Odell Cannon, Yonkers; Mrs. Deloris Bell, Mount Vernon; Frank A. Gabriel, Central Long Island; Mrs. Benona Bradford, state membership chairman; Fred Jones, Bronx; Mrs. Thelma Smith, Williamsbridge; and Chester P. Alston, Jamaica.*

These Delaware officers and workers took part in campaign planning conference held in Philadelphia, Pa., on Februray 6—Mrs. Nola Hobson, Mrs. Virginia Dennis, Addie Turner, Mrs. Thelma Marshall, Samuel Dodson, T. R. Parker, Mrs. David Horn, Mrs. Dorothy Oliver, Ernest Bivins, Mrs. Emma Williams, and Alonzo Shockley.

Workers on the Newark, N. J., membership team are Mrs. Rose Sullivan, William Ginlock, Mrs. Pansy Dantzler, Willie Hines, and Cleo Blount.

Darby's (Pa.) 100 per cent NAACP membership family—Seated from L, Luther Love, Marsha and Jonathan Love, and Mrs. LaDoris Love; standing, Ross, Randall, and Steven. Mrs. Love is adult sponsor of the Darby Area NAACP youth council.

Leading membership and FFF workers of the Ann Arbor, Mich., branch — Mrs. Mildred Haney, Mrs. Emma Bradford, membership chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Love, John Milligan; and Samuel Harmon, former branch president. Mr. Harmon has made an initial payment on his NAACP life membership.

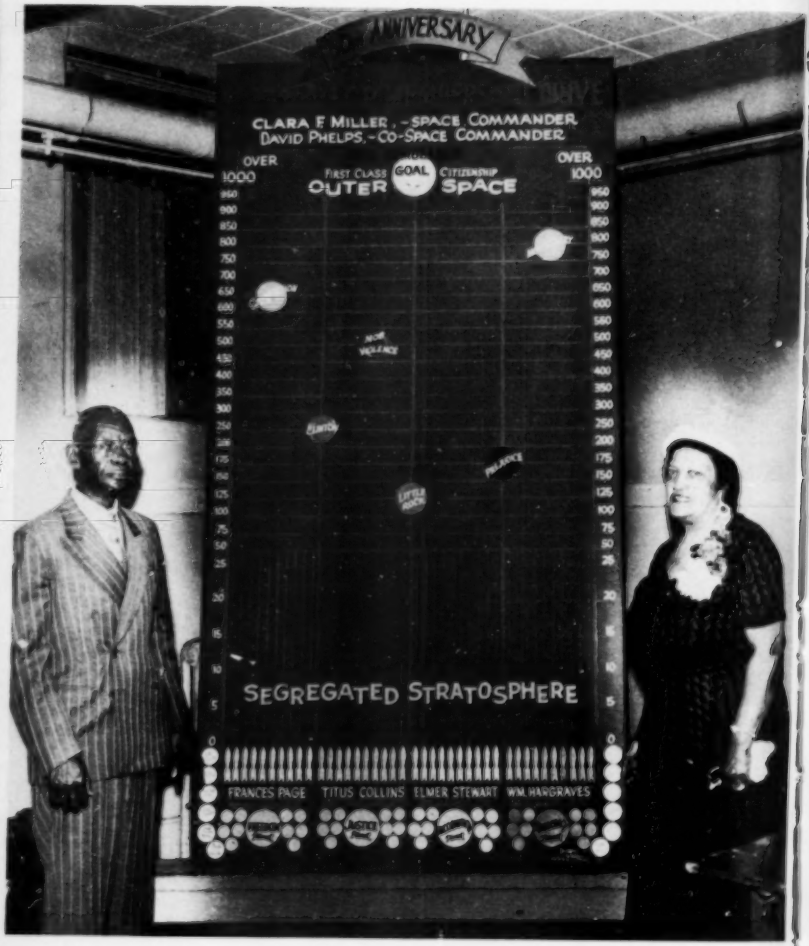
Leaders in the 1959 membership drive of the Oklahoma City, Okla., branch set a new high by enrolling 1,881 members—Seated from L, Mrs. Blanche Miles, 100 members; Dr. E. C. Moon, Jr., branch president; Mrs. Gertrude Richard, whose division "topped" the list; (standing) Willie James, who enrolled 127 members; and McKinley Brown, membership chairman.

This is the freedom-fund committee of the Des Moines, Iowa, branch which raised $1,014 for FFF during 1959; this put the branch on the 1959 honor roll — Mrs. Thelma Clark, Mrs. Alta Herndon, A. P. Totter, FFF chairman; Mrs. Clara Bayles, former branch persident; and Mrs. Georgine Morris, outstanding local and national NAACP worker.

Darby's (Pa.) 2nd 100 per cent NAACP-membership family — Seated from L, Arnold Hack, Sr., Nancy, Gladys, and Mrs. Nancybelle Hack; standing, Arnold Hack, Jr., and James. Mr. Hack is an active member of the Darby Area branch finance committee.

Membership committee of the Trenton, N. J., branch which enrolled 1,016 members during 1959 — Seated from L, Howard Woodson, branch president; Inez Simpkins, Catherine Kelsey, membership chairman; Mabel Breeden, and Edward Vaughn; standing, Juanita Fletcher, William Ross, Muriel Burnett, William Holman, Pearl Purdy, E. Brown, and Ruth Williams.

MRS. RACHEL BELL, *membership chairman in the Palo Alto-Stanford, California Branch, reported a total enrolment of 625 members in the 1959 campaign.*



THESE COMMANDERS OF OUTER SPACE *are Mrs. Clara Miller and David Phelps, space commanders of the Kansas City, Missouri, branch depicted beside stratosphere symbol used to represent the various teams that worked in the 1959 membership campaign. They enrolled 5,216 members, with Mrs. Frances Page, Titus Collins, Elmer Stewart, and William Hargraves as the leading "rockets."*

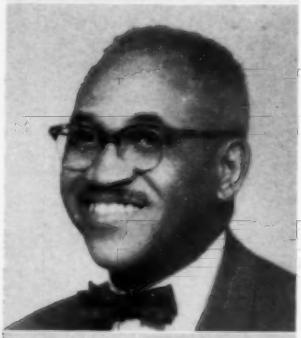
MRS. GEORGIA CARTER, *a founder of the Richmond, Virginia, branch has served as a membership chairman, freedom fund chairman, and as a president of the Richmond County NAACP unit.*

MRS. MARGARET BAKER *was chairman of the 1959 membership campaign of the Oberlin, Ohio, branch. This branch enrolled 240 members, three times the number enrolled during 1958.*

MRS. JENNIE LEMON *spearheaded the membership drive of the Newark, New Jersey, branch for two consecutive years. Under her leadership the branch enrolled 2,644 members during 1959.*

ANITA FRANCES BELL, *age 14, is membership chairman of the Butte County, California, branch. She raised $28.50 in memberships and $33 in freedom-fund seals during 1959.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO — *A national vice-president and campaign worker: Pearl Mitchell, a national vice-president of the NAACP, member of the executive committee of the Cleveland branch and an NAACP life member, brought in the largest number of memberships of all the women workers of her branch during the 1959 membership campaign.*



RICHMOND, CALIF. — *Membership chairman for five years: Dr. P. T. Robinson served as membership chairman of his branch for five consecutive years, beginning in 1955 when he was vice-president. He was elected branch president in 1956 and has served for three terms. Under his leadership, the branch membership rose to 1,000 members. Dr. Robinson is a paid-up NAACP life member.*

COMPTON, CALIF.—*Enrolled more than 500 members: Harry S. Sibrie served as membership chairman of his branch in 1959. Under his leadership the branch membership was increased from 115 in 1958 to more than 500 in 1959. He was reelected branch membership chairman for 1960.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO—*Chairman of membership committee: Irving Franklin, Jr., an NAACP life member, has served as chairman of the Cleveland branch membership committee, which is the third largest branch in the nation, with 12,300 senior members.*

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—*George L. Maxwell, freedom-fund chairman of the Battle Creek branch, has served as freedom-fund chairman for the past three years and he has always exceeded the national office quota. In 1959 he reported $649.36 in freedom-fund contributions.*

LAUREL, MISS.—*Dr. B. E. Murph, president of the Laurel branch, set a new membership record and reported a total of 415 members in the 1959 membership campaign. The membership committee included Fred Hopkins, chairman; Mrs. Wille Jones, Rev. and Mrs. T. D. Brown, Rev. R. D. Holloway, Sam Sanders, Rev. J. E. Cameron, and Rev. C. O. Inge.*

COMPTON, CALIF. — *Freedom-fund chairman Luther Barnes headed the freedom fund committee of the Compton branch in 1959, when he raised more than $600 in the sale of freedom seals. Messrs. Barnes and Sibrie, membership chairman, were honor guests at a banquet given by the branch in appreciation of their outstanding services.*

KENT CO., DEL.—*T. R. Parker, chairman of the freedom fund committee of the Central Delaware branch is a retired public-school principal. His committee raised $100 for the national freedom fund.*

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No matter how far away you may be from the scene of these dramatic, attention-compelling, history-making events, YOU CAN HELP . . . by adding your full strength to the NAACP.

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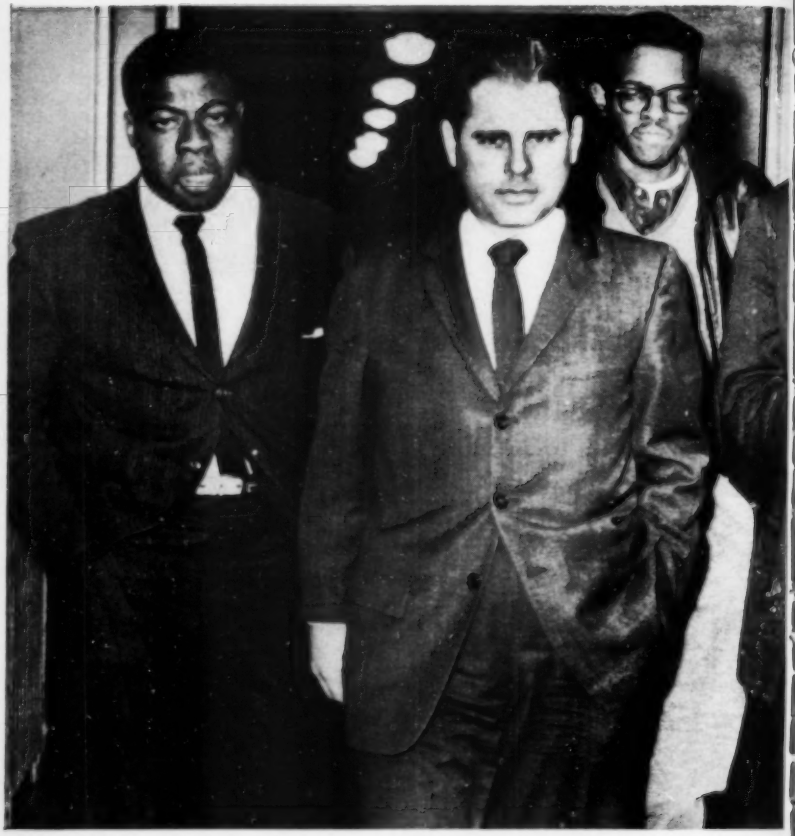
20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

STATE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE *of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches met in Richmond, Va., on January 30 to map plans for their 1960 campaign. Pictured, seated from L, are Eugene Williams, state membership chairman, president of Charlottesville branch; Mrs. Mae Johnson, Sussex county; David Gunter, Petersburg; standing, Charles Brown, Yorktown; Mrs. Bertie Huggard, Staunton; Robert Terrell, Alexandria; and William Robinson, Hanover county.*

BOTTOM: *Team division leaders who headed 1959 membership campaign of Camden, N. J., branch—from L, Mrs. Mary Burrell, team captain; Lawson Lamb, whose team brought in most members: Mrs. Gertrude Williams, whose division brought in most money and members; Dr. John Robinson, leader "National Division"; and Mrs. Alice Wiggins, team captain. Branch contributed $1,573 to FFF.*

UNDER *the leadership of Mrs. Daisy Jones, membership chairman, seated, the Denver, Colo., branch went over the top in its 1959 membership. Pictured here are, from L, Howard Wallace, chairman youth committee; Mrs. Jewel Rich, life membership chairman; James Ward, campaign recorder; and Mrs. Geraldine Henry, FFF worker.*



Wide World

EJECTED FROM CAPITOL FOR "TOGETHERNESS"—*Dr. Ovid Futch (C), white professor at Morehouse College, Negro institution in Atlanta, Georgia, and two of his students, William Andrews and Alton Hornsby, leave the Georgia Statehouse, Atlanta, after being ejected from the House Gallery for sitting together. Negroes and whites are not permitted to mix in this manner under Georgia's segregation laws.*

■ This is the author's twenty-fourth annual review of books by Negro writers

Books by Negro Authors in 1959

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS résumé (the twenty-fourth annual one published in *The Crisis*), following the practice adopted in previous years, notices all books in English by Negro authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "Negro") published during 1959 that have come to the compiler's attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1958 seen too late to be included in that year's résumé. It is necessarily incomplete and, as heretofore, omits works in foreign languages that have not been translated into English, many of them important. Because of the larger number of books listed and the resultant lack of space, all pamphlets have been omitted this year. No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in *The Crisis*, other than to indicate where such reviews may be found.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN *is president of the NAACP. One of his serious interests is the collecting of books by Negro authors.*

I. BOOKS

ABBS, AKOUSA: Ashanti Boy. A Story for Young People of all Ages. London: Collins. 256pp 10sh 6d

An interesting novel about a boy growing up in Ghana by one who has lived and taught there.

ACHEBE, CHINUA: Things Fall Apart. New York: McDowell Oblinsky, Inc. 216pp $3.75

The English edition of this book was noted in *The Crisis* for February, 1959.

ACQUAH, IONE: Accra Survey.. London: University of London Press, Ltd. 176 pp £2 10sh

A social survey of the capital of Ghana undertaken for the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research.

AKPAN, NTIEYONG U.: The Reservoir. Abridged and adapted by G. Plum-

mer. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 86pp 6sh

A story by a Nigerian official depicting the life, organization, and loyalties of his people.

ALUKO, TIM: One Man, One Wife. Lagos: Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. 200pp 10sh 6d

A novel, primarily designed for African readers, about the rivalry in a Yoruba village between Christians and devotees of the tribal gods.

ANDERSON, ALSTON: Lover Man. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc. 178pp $3.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1959 at page 580.

ARCHER, ELSIE: Let's Face it. A Guide to Good Grooming for Negro girls. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 186pp $2.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1959 at page 514.

BASSIRER, OLUMBA: An Anthology of West African Verse. Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press. 68pp 5sh

Thirty-five poems by 14 living West Africans in both English and French (in English translation), with a short introduction by the compiler and translator.

BELLINGER, CLAUDIA: Wolfe Kitty. New York: Vantage Press Inc. 173pp $2.95

A novel of racial strife.

BISHOP, SHELTON HALES The Wonder of Prayer. Foreword by Austin Pardue, Bishop of Pittsburg. Greenwich, Conn.: Seabury Press. 95pp $2.25

Eloquent religious essays by the retired rector of St. Philips Episcopal Church in New York City.

BOND, HORACE MANN: The Search for Talent: Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 57pp $1.50

The Inglis lecture delivered at the Graduate School of Education of Harvard Unversity in 1959 by the Dean of the School of Education of Atlanta University, with particular reference to the search for talent among Negroes.

BONTEMPS, ARNA: Frederick Douglass: Slave-Fighter-Freeman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 177pp $3.00

A moving biography written with this author's usual charm. For children from 9 to 13. Illustrated by Harper Johnson.

BOWERS, LESSIE: Plantation Recipes. New York: Robert Speller & Sons. 194pp $4.95

A book for gourmets by the co-owner and chef of the famed *The Virginian* Restaurant in Bronxville, N. Y.

BRANCH, WILLIAM B.: "Fifty Steps Toward Freedom". New York: NAACP 26pp

A dramatic performance in observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the NAACP, 1909-1959. Performed during the convention.

BRAITHWAITE, E. R.: To Sir, With Love. London: The Bodley Head. 188pp 13sh 6d

An account of the author's success as a teacher in the London slums and his overcoming of race prejudice.

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM STANLEY: Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1958 and Anthology Poems from the Seventeen Previously Published Anthologies. Edited by Margaret Haley Carpenter. New York: Schulte Publishing Co. 431pp $5.95

After a lapse of 30 years this classic annual is revived for the year 1958 in honor of Mr. Braithwaite's 80th birthday, together with a well deserved eulogy by Miss Carpenter and a long introduction by Mr. Braithwaite.

BROOKS, MAXWELL B.: The Negro Press Examined, Political Contents of Leading Negro Newspapers. Boston: Christopher Publishing House. 125pp $2.75

A critical appraisal of subversion found in the five largest and most influential Negro newspapers.

BROWN, FRANK LONDON: Trumbull Park. Chicago: Regnery. 432pp $3.95

A powerful and exciting novel describing the struggles of a group of Negroes in a white housing development, based on incidents which took place in Chicago several years ago.

BROWN, HERBERT G.: Into the Light. New York: Comet Press Books. 38pp $2.50

Pleasant verses in traditional forms by a clerk in the U. S. Post Office in New York City.

BUTCHER, PHILIP: George W. Cable: The Northampton Years. New York: Columbia University Press. 286pp $6.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1959 at page 597.

CAMPANELLA, ROY: It's Good To Be Alive. Boston: Little Brown. 306pp $4.50

This autobiography (written with the assistance of two well-known sports writers) is from the time of his accident in January 1958 through his convalescence, with reminiscences of his youth and his career in baseball.

CHAUVET, MARIE: Dance on the Volcano. Translated by Salvator Attanasio. New York: William Sloan Associates. 376pp $4.50

An engrossing story of a colored actress in eighteenth-century Haiti.

COLE, SHELDON WILLIAM: Art Metal. New York: Comet Press. 48pp $2.75

A manual of metalcraft by an American, who is now a trade and industrial educational advisor in the British Cameroons. Illustrated.

COLLLINS, J. G.: Practical Theology. New York: Comet Press Books. 75pp $2.75

Inspirational essays by a veteran clergyman.

CONDOL, VIRGINIA: Our Problem Children. New York: Exposition Press. 35pp $2.50

Case studies of mentally retarded children by an experienced worker in that field.

COOK, DOUGLAS: Choker's Son. New York: Comet Press Books. 31pp $2.00

A violent tale.

COX, OLIVER CROMWELL: Foundations of Capitalism. New York: Philosophical Library. 500pp $7.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for May 1959 at page 312.

COX, OLLIE: Last Call for Peace. n. p., n.d. 87pp. 80¢

A first volume of verse. Shows promise.

CRABB, FREDERICK W., SR.: The Adventures of Lulu May. New York: Exposition Press. 32pp $2.50

An illustrated story about a dog at a school for boys.

DAVIS, JOHN A. (Editor): Africa Seen by American Negroes: Africa from the point of view of American Negro Scholars. Paris, France: Présence Africaine. 481pp $2.50

Twenty-three distinguished scholars, artists, and writers explain the meaning of Africa to American Negroes. An indispensable book.

DAVIS, JOSEPH A.: Black Bondage. New York: Exposition Press. 175pp $3.50

The story of the tragic life and

death of an unprivileged Negro. A novel by a U. S. Army chaplain.

DAWSON, OSCEOLA A.: The Timberlake Story. Carbondale, Illinois: Dunciavy-Sinclair, Inc. 165pp

The life of a retired president of the West Kentucky Vocational School told in documentary style. Illustrated.

DU BOIS, W. E. B.: Mansart Builds a School. New York: Mainstream Publishers. 367pp $4.00

The second volume of *The Black Flame*, a trilogy; the first volume of which, *The Ordeal of Mansart*, was reviewed in *The Crisis* for August-September 1957 at page 454.

DUNHAM, KATHERINE: A Touch of Innocence. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 312 pp. $4.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1960 at page 118.

EATON, ESTELLE ATLEY: Out of My Dreams and Other Poems. Boston: The Christopher Publishing Co. 105pp $2.00

Facile verse by a veteran teacher.

EDWARDS, G. FRANKLIN: The Negro Professional Class. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press. 224pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for March 1960 at page 186.

EDWARDS, VESTRESS BON: Go South—With Christ: A Study in Race Relations. New York: Exposition Press. 85pp $3.00

A plea for integration and the end of racial discrimination.

EDYANG, ERNEST with Raymond Tong: Tunde in Trouble. London: Cassell. 80pp 5sh

A short novel about a 13-year-old boy in Idaban, Nigeria.

FENDERSON, HAROLD: The Phony and other Stories. New York: Exposition Press. 139pp $3.00

Eleven short stories. The author's first published work.

FIELDS, URIAH J.: The Montgomery Story: The Unhappy Effects of the Montgomery Boycott. New York: Exposition Press. 87pp $2.75

An attempt at a history of the origin and the consequences of the famous bus boycott and of the author's participation in it. Biased, inaccurate, and smug recital.

FORD, NICK AARON and Waters Turpin: Basic Skills for Better Writing: A Guide and Practice Book for Those who Intend to Master the Essentials of Good English. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. VI+192pp. $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1959 at page 512.

GLISSANT, EDOUARD: The Ripening. Translated by Frances Frenaye. New York: George Braziller, Inc. 253pp $3.75

English version of *La Lézarde* (1958), recipient of the Prix Renaudot. Martinican author Glissant writes about a group of young men and women who fight for the freedom of their homeland.

GRAHAM, BENZELL: That Big Boozer. New York: William Morrow & Co. Illustrated. 80pp $2.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1959 at page 515.

HANSBERRY, LORRAINE: A Raisin in the Sun: A Drama in Three Acts. New York: Random House. 142pp $2.95

The text of this brilliant and successful play, now in its twelfth month at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre in New York City. It was voted the "best play of 1959."

HARRIS, LEON: Run Zebra, Run. New York: Exposition Press. 260pp $4.00

A story of a Negro who passed for white and of his hatred for the white race.

HEARNE, JOHN: The Autumn Equinox. London: Faber & Faber. 272pp 15sh

The fourth novel of one of the most gifted of contemporary British West Indian writers, themselves a distinguished group.

HILL, ROY L.: Two Ways and Other Stories. State College Pennsylvania: Commercial Printing Inc., 44pp $2.95

These fourteen short stories and essays display considerably talent.

HIMES, CHESTER: The Real Cool Killers and The Crazy Kill, 160 pages each, and both published in New York by the Avon Press at 35¢ each.

Two more tough and exciting adventures of the author's favorite detectives. Mr. Himes, who now lives in France, won the "Grand Prix de la Littérature Policière" (detective stories) for 1958.

HOLDER, GEOFFREY: Black Gods, Green Islands. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc. 235pp $3.95

Five tropical tales by the versatile dancer, choreographer, painter and writer. The stories are rich with the lush folklore of the author's native Trinidad.

HOOKS, NATHANIEL: Town on Trial. A novel. New York: Exposition Press. 165pp $3.50

What happened in a small southern town when a young Negro was accused of raping a white girl.

HORTON, J. BENJAMIN (Editor): Kentucky Negro Journal. Louisville, Kentucky: Benjamin Horton & Associates. 107pp $2.50

An account of the achievements of contemporary Negroes in Kentucky, with biographical sketches.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: Simply Heavenly: A Comedy with Music. Book and Lyrics by Langston Hughes. Music by David Morton. New York: Play Service, Inc. 87pp $2.50

The text of the play which ran successfully in New York City and England.

JOSEPH, FITZROY G.: A Living Expression. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 60pp $2.50

A first volume of verse by a young Trinidadian educated in and now residing in the USA.

KING, BERT ROSCOE: The Wise Fool and other Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 76pp $2.50

Pleasant verses by a septuagenarian.

LARKINS, JOHN R.: Patterns of Leadership Among Negroes in North Carolina. Raleigh, North Carolina: Irving-Swain Press, Inc. 60pp

A scholarly and objective study and particularly interesting for comparisons made between Negro and white selections.

MARSHALL, PAULE: Brown Girl, Brownstones. A novel. New York: Random House. 311pp $3.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1959 at page 513.

MATTAVOUS, MORRIS E.: The Master Way to Lasting Peace. N.p., n.d. (New York, 1959).

A plea for peace by a minister of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Coptic Religion.

MPHAHLELE, EZEKIEL: Down Second Avenue. London: Faber & Faber. 222pp 18sh

Autobiography of a South African. A revealing picture of *apartheid* told with charm and made doubly appealing through its lack of self-pity.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: A Twinkling in the Twilight. London: Secker & Warburg. 269pp 18sh

One of this prolific and gifted author's least interesting novels. This time it is a pseudo-ghost story.

MOON, BERTHA H.: The Bird on the Limb. New York: Comet Press Books. 40pp $2.00

An "inspirational" book.

MURRAY, HENRY CLIFFORD: The Sight of Dawn. New York: Exposition Press. 61pp $2.50

A first volume of verse.

NICHOLS, JAMES EMANUEL: Verse Fragment. New York: Vantage Press. 77pp $2.00

Pedestrian verse.

OLIVER, C. HERBERT: No Flesh Shall Glory. Nutley, New Jersey: Presbyterian Reformed Publishing Co. 96pp $2.50

A Christian view of integration and segregation.

POLLARD, FREEMAN: Seeds of Turmoil. New York: Exposition Press. 264pp $4.50

Novel about an American Negro prisoner of war in Korea, his "brain washing," and his relations with his white "buddy."

PUCKETT, G. HENDERSON: One More To-Morrow. New York: Vanguard Press. 288pp $3.95

A Civil-War romance written by a Los Angeles attorney.

PURNELL, J. M.: In His Pavilion. New York: Exposition Press. 162pp $3.00

Reflections upon religion and its relation to modern society.

REASON, ARTHUR: Poems of Inspiration for Better Living. New York: Exposition Press. 97pp $3.00

Inspirational verse by a retired school principal.

REED, GAINES S.: The Church and the Layman's Duty to God. New York: Exposition Press. 86pp $2.50

A plea for the support of the Christian Church by a retired pastor of the Zion AME Church.

REDDICK, L. D.: Crusader Without Violence; A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Harper & Brothers. 243pp $3.95

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1959 at page 641.

RICHARDSON, NATHANIEL R.: Liberia's Past and Present. London: The Diplomatic Press Co., Ltd. Distributed in New York by the Consulate General of Liberia. 348pp $8.80

This large, double-column quarto volume presents facts about Liberia's history and heroes and paints a glowing picture of the country's achievements.

RILEY, WILLARD D.: Wisdom in Ethiopia. New York: Vantage Press. 67pp $2.00

A plea for better understanding of the Negro in the United States.

ROGERS, J. A.: Africa's Gift to America: The Afro-American in the Making and Saving of the United States. New York: Published by the author. 254pp $6.35

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for April 1960 at page 268.

RUTHERFORD, PEGGY (Editor, white): Darkness and Light. Compiled and edited by Peggy Rutherford, with a preface by Father Trevor Huddleston. London: The Faith Press. 208pp 18sh

An anthology of African writing. A valuable and interesting volume. Pub-

lished later in New York City by Vanguard Press under the title of *African Voices: An Anthology*. $3.95

SALKEY, ANDREW: A Quality of Violence. London: Hutchinson. 206pp 15sh

A powerful novel of Jamaican life by another member of that rising group of gifted British West Indian authors. Published in Hutchinson's "New Author Series."

SAVAGE, HORACE C.: Life and Times of Bishop Isaac Lane. Nashville, Tennessee: National Publishing Co. 240pp $3.90

A biography of the Bishop, with a short history of the CME Church.

SCOTT, NATHAN, JR.: Modern Literature and the Religious Frontier. New York: Harper & Brothers. 138pp $2.50

SCREEN, ROBERT MARTIN: We Can't Run from Here. New York: Vantage Press. 55pp $2.00

A short novel, symbolic of racial strife, written by a young instructor at Hampton Institute.

SENGHOR, LÉOPOLD SÉDAR: African Socialism: A Report to the Constitutive Congress of the Party of African Federation. Translated and edited by Mercer Cook. New York: American Society of African Culture. 49pp $1.25

A description of the background, methods, and aims of the new Mali Federation by the brilliant Serere poet and statesman.

SHEPPARD, GLADYS BYRAM: Mary Church Terrell, Respectable Person. Baltimore, Md.: Human Relations Press. 125pp $4.50

The life story of a great and gallant lady, a book to be read together with Mrs. Terrell's own *A Colored Woman in a White World*.

SITHOLE, NDABANINGI: African Nationalism. Capetown: Oxford University Press. 174pp 13sh 6d

A restrained, intelligent, and witty explanation of nationalism in Africa by a South Rhodesian preacher and headmaster.

THURMAN, HOWARD: Footsteps of a Dream. New York: Harper & Brothers. 157pp $3.00

A firsthand account of the founding of the Church for the Fellowship of All People by its co-founder, now Dean at Boston University.

VOICES OF AFRICA, Literary Contributions of the Ghana Broadcasting System, 1955-1957. Accra: Ministry of Education. 266pp 7sh 6d

A rich collection of prose, poetry, drama, and essays all (with one exception) by living Ghanaians.

VAUGHT, ESTELLE V.: Vengeance Is Mine. New York: Comet Press Books. 62pp $2.00

A short, amateurish novel.

WALKER, CONSTANCE WARRICK: Dee-Dee and the Monkeys. New York: Exposition Press. 31pp $2.50

An illustrated juvenile about a little girl's adventures with a monkey.

WASHINGTON, CATHERINE: Angel in Darkness. n. p., n. d. (New York 1959). 211pp $3.50

An "inspiration" book.

WEST, JOHN B.: An Eye For An Eye. New York: New American Library. 144pp 35¢

An exciting mystery by a well-known American physician now resident in Liberia.

WHITE, LAURENCE G.: Giants Lived In

Those Days. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 188 pp $3.00

Lives of five white abolitionists: Lundy, Garrison, Phillips, Brown, and Sumner.

WILLIAMS, JAMES H.: Blow the Man Down! A Yankee seaman's adventures under sail. Edited by Warren F. Kuehl. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 255pp $4.50

An autobiographical narrative based upon manuscripts found recently among the papers of Hamilton Holt, late president of Rollins College.

WOOBY, PHILIP: Nude to the Meaning of To-morrow. New York: Exposition Press. 285pp $4.50

An interesting story about a man who leaves a monastery for the outside world. Written by a Howard University instructor.

WOODSON, CARTER G. and WESLEY, CHARLES H.: The Story of the Negro Retold. Washington, D. C.: Associated Publishers. 472pp $3.65

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1960 at page 120.

WORREL, FRANK: Cricket Punch. London: Stanley Paul. 144pp 16sh

Recollections of a famous West Indian cricketeer. Some of the stories he tells have been criticized in England as "not cricket."

YANCY, ERNEST JEROME: The Republic of Liberia. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 140pp, with 10 pages of music. 10sh 6d

A short and simple history of Liberia from colonization to the present by former Secretary of Liberia's Department of Education.

YERBY, FRANK: Jarrett's Jade. New York: The Dial Press. 342pp $3.95

The fourteenth annual novel of this fabulously successful author, all of which have made best-seller lists.

YORUBA POETRY. Collected and edited by Bakare Gradamosi and Ulli Beier. Ibadan, Nigeria. General Publication Section, Minister of Education. 68pp $1.00

Traditional Yoruba poetry and proverbs, with an introduction on the nature of African poetry. Illustrated.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION

Branches are urged to begin their preparations now to send delegates and to participate in the 51st Annual NAACP Convention.

THE TIME: JUNE 21-26, 1960

PLACE: ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

PLEASE REMEMBER THE TIME AND THE PLACE

■ Story of how an equalitarian was bedeviled by doltish bigots

Prejudice Unlimited

By June Purcell Guild

PEOPLE have always been important to me. I like all kinds of people, those of all creeds, races, colors. I do not expect them to agree with me all the time and I do not see eye to eye with any of them on everything. Occasionally I differed with my husband whom I adored.

While living in a Richmond hotel for nearly three years where there were many other permanent guests, I was surrounded by hatred and bitterness. Most of tnese bad-mannered folk and I never so much as exchanged a perfunctory good morning. They did not know me nor I them. I shall always supremely regret this as I am sure many of them would have been interesting acquaintances. All my life I have made friends easily everywhere; this unpleasant affair was stimulating and at the same time ridiculously amusing. This is the way the strange affair happened.

In 1925, my husband and I moved to Richmond, Virginia. Although Damyankees, we made hundreds of friends. My husband and I agreed that all citizens of the United States whatever their race, creed, or color are children of the same Father and entitled to the equal protection of the law here below.

My husband was employed and while he did not deliberately hide his views he was as a rule more careful in expressing them than I felt was required of me. I taught at the local Negro university. I invited my students to my home for luncheon; occasionally I was able to visit a few of them in their homes. In public talks I described the deplorable conditions under which the 50,000 local Negroes were required to live. I discussed frankly the illegal discrimination and segregation under which these American citizens were existing. I wrote magazine articles on Negro welfare problems. Of course,

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JUNE PURCELL GUILD, author and lawyer, now on vacation in Europe, lives in Richmond, Virginia.

I was criticized but nearly always by anonymous letter-writers and telephone-callers. My husband on one occasion was threatened with loss of employment by the mayor of the city unless he "censored" my writing.

By and large though we were both well liked by and popular with the First Families of Virginia (FFV). The important, the rich, and influential people invited us to their homes and summer houses. They visited us in our home. In a most friendly way they expressed interest or sometimes slight amusement over some of my beliefs. Better educated people are that way everywhere. We simply did not discuss race, religion, or politics.

After approximately fourteen years my husband accepted the offer of a better job in a much larger city. We lived, worked, and studied all over the country but remained almost twice as long in Richmond as in any other community and when away we continued to regard Richmond as our home. We thought of ourselves as Southerners by choice. We wrote to Richmonders and they to us. As often as possible we returned to visit friends. Negro and white friends visited us on the West Coast. When my husband died his ashes were buried where he had been happiest and I naturally returned to my home.

ODD HOTEL EXPERIENCE

Then the odd experience in the hotel occurred. I was now alone in the world, a homeless waif. Scores of the dear old friends were gone; most of them had been older than we were, as they were of the board member type. Had they been here, I am confident, most of them would have welcomed me with affection. Truth compels me to add that a few of those who were not close friends in the old days no longer remembered me.

In the hotel there was no friendliness, no interest in me whatever, no good manners, no tolerant amusement. On the contrary there was obvious bitterness and rudeness from the first to the last and all the time. My first day in the hotel, just out of the hospital, I was sort of adopted by a dear old lady, a Damyankee with some southern roots. I was weak and grief stricken. I desperately needed companionship. For her kindness I shall always be grateful. She and I never discussed race problems, but she often criticized me because she knew my past and present attitudes. I rarely attempted to defend myself as I long ago learned you cannot change life-long opinions of older people nor ignorant people. As the song says: "You must teach them to hate before they are six or seven or eight". While that is not the whole truth, it is hard indeed to reverse opinions, however unfounded, which have been held since childhood. I was introduced immediately to another guest who said with a sneer, "Oh, I remember *her*". The next day I met this woman face to face and she gave me a cold stare.

You see, in the days while I had been away the United States Supreme Court had handed down the desegregation decision firmly based on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. Anger and animosity had engulfed many white Southerners. Had my intimate friends of by-gone

days been alive I am sure they would have remained my friends. But of that who may be sure? Now I was less important than when my husband was alive. Then, too, I was living now in a second-class hotel; the permanent guests were not the kind of people I had previously known. These people were clerks, department store employees, stenographers, grade school teachers, railroad trainmen, shop keepers. Doubtless good people, but so far as I could judge not people, on the whole, of great education and culture. It may be possible some of them were "aristocrats" and belonged to the FFVs. I honestly do not know because I did not know them, with very few exceptions. I do remember two charming, gracious southern ladies.

One day after I had written an innocuous letter to a local newspaper, pointing out inaccuracies in a published item on race, the atmosphere in the hotel became frighteningly frigid. No one mentioned reading the letter but it was clear they had seen the slim little piece and did not approve it. Truth is never popular with the prejudiced, because, as the dictionary says, "Prejudice is prejudgment without due examination".

VERBOTEN VISITOR

Then a most terrible thing happened. A Negro minister whom I had never seen before called on me for less than twenty minutes, and I talked to him in the lobby. The following day my lone friend told me a delegation had complained about me to the management and that I was to be thrown out of the hotel. To my vast surprise and amusement I was also in danger of being "killed." This same extravagant rumor was called to my attention several times later on.

I decided to call on the manager to try to explain things to him, but I was unable to make an appointment. Never once did he or the assistant manager speak to me although I saw them daily. I was able, after considerable effort, to see the assistant. Without any preliminaries he said it would be necessary for me to leave the hotel by a certain date, not far away. I asked, "Why?" He said a club was renting the entire floor where I was living. He went on to say the hotel was also going out of the permanent guest business. I checked with the club and was told "forget it, nothing to it." This happened almost three years ago. The club has not moved into the indicated space and permanent guests are still living in the hotel and being accepted as long-time guests. The assistant was vague but very firm. Finally I said, "As I happen to be a lawyer, I shall see you in court. This hotel is a public or quasi-public institution. You cannot evict me as you have neither moral nor legal grounds." The fellow looked utterly baffled and said rather contritely that he was a Northerner and didn't understand "these things" too well. Anyway, that was the end of that. I did not tell the man I was a long-time Southerner by Choice.

HOSTILE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere in the hotel however solidified against me now. You could cut the spleen with a dull

knife. It amused and interested me no end. A desk clerk who acted as though he were more important than the other clerks became extremely rude to me. It appeared he was inclined to be uncivil to most people but by no means to all. He never spoke to me again although we constantly met face to face. He had merely joined the majority of the impolite inmates of the place.

A woman employed in a downtown store told me she was lonely; the hotel people gossipped all the time, never read a book, and so on. She even expressed interest in Negro problems. Her son-in-law had served happily in the integrated armed services. I was told the son-in-law and his wife were very liberal on race, had eaten and danced with Negroes. This woman and I became quite companionable and often spent pleasant evenings together. About this time I had the misfortune to be hospitalized. When I returned to the hotel my "friend" came into my room one evening and threw herself on the bed crying hysterically. She said, "You don't know what I have been through. They say I caused your accident." This was ridiculous and I told her so. She kept on crying wildly. I assured her that so far as I was concerned we were still friends. She then inquired could she visit me again. "Of course," said I, "but I shall try not to embarrass you publicly." She never spoke to me again. Some time later I wrote a letter to this woman, told her I missed her and asked why couldn't we be friends? No reply.

Almost no one spoke to me now. The insulting atmosphere became ever more hostle. Only the one lone friend visited me if I happened to be ill. With one or two shining exceptions no one expressed the slightest interest in me or my health. My friend sometimes passed on to me the comments of the other guests: "Does she have Negro blood? Would she marry a Negro? Why does she not go and live with them since she loves them so much? She eats with Negroes. Why does she remain in this hotel? She is a Communist. She is employed by the NAACP." My poor friend, I felt sorry for her: "People who associate with Negro lovers (nearly always 'nigger' or 'nigrah') are themselves Negro lovers," and so on.

NEGRO NURSE UNWANTED

Why did I remain there so long? It was inexpensive enough to fit my budget. It was near the libraries, the banks, the stores, the various places where I often went to meetings. Still as time went on, I became more and more fed up with the absurdity of the situation and the ruthless lack of common courtesy. Actually I believe I became allergic to the spleen surrounding me.

Then I had to rent a hospital bed. The hotel kindly installed it for me. I employed a Negro nurse. I was told plainly by my single friend that a uniformed Negro nurse could not assist me to the dining room nor be seen in the lobby. As I had seen white nurses in the lobby on several occasions I thought there would be no new trouble about my nurse. I decided to clear with the assistant manager, a new man on the job, not the one who had bade

me begone. Although an employee of the hotel during my stay there, he had never spoken to me. This man screamed I could not have my nurse in the lobby. He shouted in a rasping, loud, and angry tone, that they had received "many complaints" about me. They "were running a hotel, not a hospital." This silly remark about "running a hotel" the fellow yelled at least five times in not over a minute and a half. I asked no more questions and attempted no defense. Instantly I made up my mind I would not demean myself by living any longer where bitterness and belligerency were never-ending. I told a friend of my decision.

She said some days before one of the Negro elevator operators had told her I was to be gotten rid of, my friend had not wanted to tell me. Of course, as I have said before, the hotel had no legal nor moral basis for evicting me from a place where Negro citizens may legally go as guests. Yet I had seen a Negro, who apparently had a reservation, refused accommodations although he was accompanied by a white man. The hotel at that time was half empty. So I left the House of Hatred, the House of Malice, the House of Bad Manners. I look back on the years there as awful but extremely interesting too. I would not have missed the experience for anything in the world. While devasting, it was enlightening. At last it became clear to me in a flash that I could use my strength in more constructive ways than in winning a court decision against a Hotel of Animosities.

It is now months since I left the Hotel of Animosities. I am wondering now, should I have left even though ill at the time? I spent the summer in a hotel by the sea. I wrote the new hotel for a reservation as a guest for an indefinite time. I received a reservation for an indefinite time. All was friendly and cordial until the day before Thanksgiving. Then the manager who had previously been excessively cordial suddenly told me a convention was coming, that they had rented my room, and that I would have to be out by the end of the week. I asked why? The manager said they were not in the permanent rental business. When I said I had a reservation for an indefinite time he looked surprised but added that "they did not permit guests to have visitors in their rooms because they crowd the elevators." I remarked that I had had only two guests in a little less than three months. I did not add that one guest was my tax consultant and the other a teacher at the Union Theological Seminary. I told the manager I'd see him in court. End of conversation. There was no convention during the Thanksgiving week-end. My rent was paid in advance at the time of this unpleasant affair which took place in the hearing of three others who were vastly interested in the conversation.

It happens that this hotel does keep guests for many years. They have them now. I had a friend who lived there for years and she had many guests. She gave a party for my husband and me in this hotel once. There was no basis for throwing me out. I made no disturbances;

(*Continued on page* 269)

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

HAIL APPOINTMENT FIRST NEGRO CARDINAL

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, chairman emeritus of the NAACP board of directors, sent the following telegram on March 3 to Pope John XXIII in praise of the appointment of the first Negro cardinal:

Elevation of Archbishop Laurian Rugambwa of Rutabo Tanganyika to the Cardinalate in the Roman Catholic Church gives American Negroes a deep sense of pride and encouragement. Our good wishes to you and our commendations to the new cardinal and his colleagues including the first of Japanese and Filipino descent.

Dr. Tobias was received at the Vatican by Pope Pius XII in 1951, when he was a member of the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"SIT-INS" RECEIVE SUPPORT

SUPPORT of southern-student "sit-in" protests against lunch counter jim crow was mounting throughout the nation as *The Crisis* went to press. Young people, continuing their demonstrations, went to jail in Nashville, Tennessee; faced trial in Raleigh, North Carolina; were expelled from college in Montgomery, Alabama; fined in Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and arrested in other southern cities.

Local NAACP branches and other groups have backed up the students on the southern front with letters of protest to the owners of Woolworth and Kress chains, picketing in front of local stores of the chains, and holding mass meetings and other demonstrations in cities throughout the country. In New York City, on March 5, sixteen different student groups picketed in front of the Woolworth store at 34th Street near Broadway.

Meanwhile, NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins re-affirmed the Association's full backing of the southern students. "These students," he said at a news conference on February 29, "have the 100 per cent backing of the NAACP in their fight." The conference was held for two of the leaders of the movement at their respective colleges: Lacey C. Streeter of North Carolina College at Durham and Elizabeth Johnson of Virginia Union University in Richmond.

BATTLING QUINTET—*NAACP lawyers relax in Emporia, Va., courtroom after stopping first effort to disbar NAACP attorney Samuel Tucker. This is one of the latest southern attempts to cripple NAACP's hard-hitting legal anti-segregation program in the South. Pictured from L are William Ming, Chicago; Herbert Reid, Howard; Robert Carter, NAACP; Tucker, Emporia; and Oliver Hill, Richmond, head of Virginia NAACP legal committee.*

Mr. Streeter, an Air Force veteran and head of the NAACP chapter at North Carolina College, told reporters of the "sit-in" demonstration in Durham. Miss Johnson, who was arrested in Richmond, told of her experiences. The two, Miss Johnson and Mr. Streeter, appeared on the Dave Garroway program "Today" over the NBC-TV network on March 2.

NAACP lawyers in Virgina, North Carolina, and Tennessee have afforded legal counsel to students arrested as the result of demonstrations in those states. NAACP units throughout the South have also posted bond for students upon arrest.

Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary, who has visited the scene of action and consulted with NAACP and other student leaders, reports that more than 300 in eleven cities have been arrested. Arrests have been made in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Charlotte, North Carolina; Richmond, Suffolk and Portsmouth, Virginia; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; Orangeburg, South Carolina; and Tallahassee, Florida.

Demonstrations have been carried out in the following cities in addition to those indicated above: Concord, Durham, Salisbury, Shelby, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Norfolk and Hampton, Virginia; Rock Hill and Columbia, South Carolina; Montgomery and Tuskegee, Alabama; Deland, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, and Daytona Beach, Florida.

BARRING NAACP ATTORNEY STALEMATED

THE first attempt to disbar an NAACP lawyer for participating in civil-rights cases was stalemated in Emporia, Virginia, in February when a three-judge Virginia State Circuit Court ordered the Commonwealth's Attorney to file, within 21 days, an amended bill of particulars specifying in

detail the alleged acts and activities of Samuel W. Tucker which constitute improper or unprofessional conduct.

Mr. Tucker, a member of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, was charged with unprofessional conduct for his role in connection with three cases dating back to 1950.

In one he acted as defense counsel for Jodie Bailey, a Negro sharecropper indicted for the slaying of Luther P. Rockwell, a white landlord, in 1950. In another 1950 case, he assisted the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of a white man accused of raping a 16-year-old Negro girl. And in the third, in 1952, he represented Tabb Watts, a Negro, involved in a fight with a white man.

The Court's ruling, requiring filing of an amended bill of particulars, followed argument by William R. Ming of Chicago, one of a battery of four NAACP lawyers defending Mr. Tucker. Others were Robert L. Carter of New York City, NAACP general counsel; Oliver Hill, Richmond; and Herbert Reid, Washington, D. C.

POLICE MANHANDLE BOARD MEMBER'S WIFE

MRS. RUTH TINSLEY, wife of Dr. J. M. Tinsley, an NAACP national board member, was dragged from the scene of a student "sit-in" protest in Richmond, Virginia, in February by two white policemen and a K-9 police dog. Mrs. Tinsley said that she was not involved in the protest. "I was merely standing on the street waiting for a friend," she explained.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE—*Negro students line the counter of a dime store in protest for the store's refusal to serve them. Some 150 students staged the "sit-in strike" after the store refused to serve them. The lunch counter was quickly closed by the store manager.*

UPI Telephoto

"The two policemen came along and told me to move. I asked why but received no answer. Instead, they lifted me bodily by my arms and dragged me away. The dog aided them by shoving me."

Mrs. Tinsley, arrested on February 23, was booked for loitering and her trial scheduled for March 9.

Three white men standing alongside Mrs. Tinsley in front of Thalheimer's department store, where the "sit-in" protest took place, were not arrested nor questioned by the officers.

"I didn't know that part of the street was off bounds," Mrs. Tinsley said. "All he [the policeman] had to say to me was that this was off bounds.

"I don't disobey laws," she continued. "I felt that as an American citizen and as a voter and taxpayer, I had a right to ask anything. I only wanted him to tell me why he was asking me to move," she said.

Mrs. Tinsley, who protested all the way to the station, later told friends that she was physically sore all over from the experience.

Dr. Tinsley, well known dentist, also served as president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches for 20 years. He was president of the Richmond branch from 1931 through 1959.. He currently serves as chairman of the life membership committee of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

ARKANSAS ORDINANCE BANNED

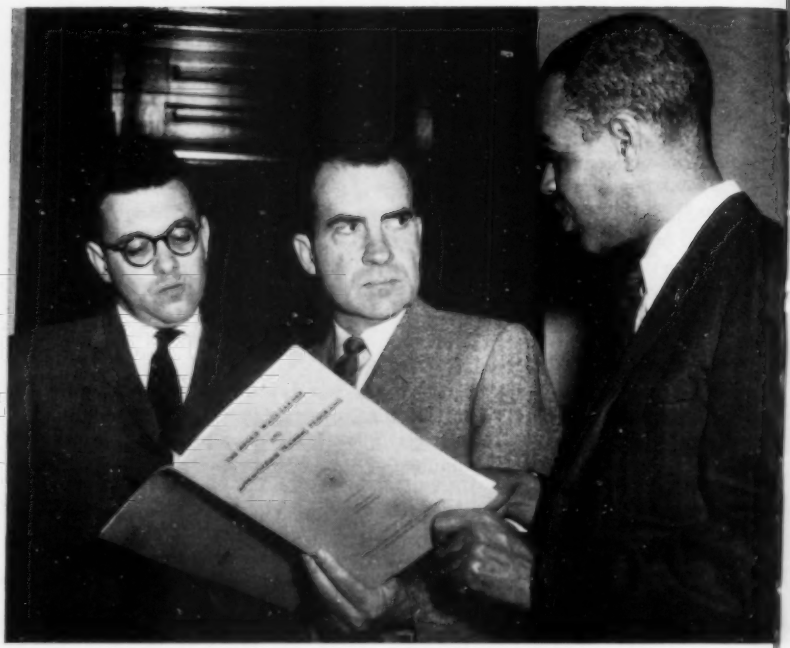
THE United States Supreme Court's unanimous ruling, in February, striking down the fines imposed on NAACP leaders in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Arkansas, has been hailed by Roy Wilkins as a "reaffirmation of the constitutional freedoms which are the heritage of every American."

Involved in the case were Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas State Conference president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the NAACP branch in North Little Rock. Each was convicted in the state courts and fined $25.00 for refusal to turn over to state officials the names of NAACP members and contributors as required by a local ordinance.

The Court found "evidence that fear of community hostility and economic reprisals that would follow public disclosure of the membership list had discouraged new members from joining the organization and induced former members to withdraw."

Also, the Court, in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, said that the two Arkansas cities had failed "to demonstrate a controlling justification for the deterrence of free association" and, accordingly, that NAACP officers "cannot be punished for refusing to produce information."

In a concurring opinion by Justice Hugo Black, joined in by Justice William Douglas, it was pointed out that the ordinances as applied to the NAACP violated freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by the First



VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON *receives the NAACP apprenticeship report from Roy Wilkins (R) and Herbert Hill (L), NAACP labor secretary.*

Amendment to the United States Constitution.

This ruling re-affirms the Court's 1958 decision in the Alabama case. At that time, the Court invalidated a $100,000 fine levied against the Association for refusal to turn its membership list over to a state official.

NIXON RECEIVES NAACP APPRENTICESHIP REPORT

NEGROES will require 138 years, or until 2094 A. D., to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment—if present advancement rates persist, an Association survey, *The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs*, shows.

The nation-wide study of racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs was compiled by the NAACP and presented to vice-president Richard Nixon by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins and Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary.

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The survey reports on the number of Negroes in construction trades and other apprenticeship programs in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco as well as other cities. It indicates that Negroes constitute less than one per cent of those admitted into apprenticeship training programs.

It also clearly shows that organized labor, management, state, and federal government officials share direct responsibility in exclusion of young Negroes from the nation's apprenticeship training programs.

In addition, the survey traces traditional anti-Negro practices of craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It concludes that "trade unions play a most significant role in the national pattern of Negro exclusion from apprenticeship training."

However, it notes that "no matter what the formal or informal hiring procedure, the ultimate authority to hire an apprentice resides with management. Therefore, management is basically responsible for rejection of Negro apprentices on basis of race."

Both Messrs. Wilkins and Hill called vice-president Nixon's attention to the following recommendations:

¶ State and federal agencies to withhold subsidies from apprentice training programs refusing to admit Negroes and members of other minority groups.

¶ Municipal and county boards of education shall be required to immediately withdraw all forms of support from discriminatory apprentice programs including the use of public school buildings.

¶ The AFL-CIO to enforce immediately all of its anti-bias declarations and for the Federation's executive council to take direct action against recalcitrant affiliated unions that continue to discriminate against Negroes and other minorities in apprenticeship programs.

¶ For industrial management to institute fair employment policies and procedures, to resist discriminatory union or employee practices and to fully comply with federal executive orders and statutes prohibiting bias in employment.

¶ For apprenticeship agencies to withhold all public monies from apprenticeship programs and to establish an atmosphere of equality of opportunity within which integration may be pursued by individual apprenticeship units.

¶ For state and municipal fair employment practice commissions to become directly involved in eliminating discriminatory practices in apprenticeship and other technical training programs and to use the full power of civil rights statutes against both labor unions and employers responsible for the exclusion of Negro youth from such training programs.

Copies of the Association's study were also sent to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and to members of the executive council of the

AFL-CIO, as well as to major industrial corporations, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce in many industrial cities.

NAACP URGES MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE

THE Association, in March, reiterated its support of a minimum hourly wage of $1.25 at both the state and federal level.

Herbert Hill told the Committee of the New York City Council on Minimum Wages "that non-white persons make up a very large part of those who live in poverty."

"This poverty," Mr. Hill continued, "is frequently related to discriminatory racial practices forcing Negroes into a marginal position in the economy—even though opportunities may increase for other groups within the community."

Mr. Hill also cited a recent NAACP study reporting "that less than one per cent of the apprentices in the construction industry throughout the nation are Negroes." He appeared on March 2.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Hill continued, "the number of Negroes in apprenticeship training programs in the New York construction industry differs little from the national pattern."

Mr. Hill referred to the 1950 census which indicates that Negro craftsmen receive considerably less yearly than whites, $1,955 as opposed to $3,121.

"Lack of apprentice-trained Negro craftsmen directly affects the economic standing of Negroes as a whole," Mr. Hill said.

"If Negroes are not employed in such occupations in large numbers, a potential source of high income is removed from the group," he added.

Accordingly, Mr. Hill concluded, "it is certainly desirable to raise the minimum wage in New York City to $1.25 an hour and this should be accomplished very soon."

The NAACP mourns the death of Judge Carl Johnson of Kansas City, Missouri. Judge Johnson, who was 66, died on March 16, apparently from a heart attack. He had been a member of the NAACP national board since 1950.

In expressing the Association's grief, board chairman Dr. Robert C. Weaver said: "Judge Johnson gave skilled and dedicated service to the cause of human justice through his work with the NAACP locally and on the national level. He rendered invaluable service in the conduct of the affairs of the Association . . ."

What the Branches Are Doing

District of Columbia: Leonard S. Brown, writing in *The Hilltop,* student journal at Howard University, reports that the "Howard University chapter of the NAACP went on record recently urging speedy action on the civil rights discharge petition in the United States House of Representatives."

Illinois: The EVANSTON branch installed new officers on January 11. They are Dr. Warren F. Spencer, reelected president; Mrs. Edna Brown, reelected recording secretary; Mrs. Emily Williams, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ulysses Robinson, treasurer; and four vice-presidents, Rev. Earnest Pettigrew, Kewan Evans, Mrs. Jerry Boone, and Rev. Albert Green.

The following statements were authorized by the executive committee of the CHICAGO branch and sent first-class mail on February 25 by Dempsey Travis, branch president, in support of the student demonstrations against segregated-eating facilities throughout the South:

"To Mr. George Cobb, president of S. H. Kress and Company:

"On behalf of the nearly 20,000 members of the Chicago branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and thousands of others who share our devotion to democracy, we vigorously protest the maintenance of any facility within your chain which excludes citizens from its use or enjoyment on account of race. The right to engage in commerce and trade does not include license to do violence to the constitutional affirmation of equality of men before the law. Continued segregation of facilities in your chain of stores does such violence to the Constitution.

"You and we are being judged by history, and by a world which we ask to align itself with our way of life in the name of freedom. It is incumbent upon us at this time to proclaim our complete sympathy with and support of the courageous young Americans, who are demonstrating by their protest of segregation as practiced in stores of your chain that they subscribe to the United States Constitution without reservation. We call on you to take immediate steps to affirm your own devotion to democracy, in this crucial hour."

To Mr. R. C. Kirkwood, president of F. W. Woolworth Company:

"On behalf of the nearly 20,000 members of the Chicago branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and thousands of others in our city who share our devotion to democracy, we vigorously protest the maintenance of any facility within your chain which excludes citizens from its use or enjoyment on account of race. The right to engage

in commerce and trade does not include license to do violence to the constitutional affirmation of equality of men before the law. Continued segregation of facilities of stores in your chain does such violence.

"You and we are being judged by history, and it is incumbent upon us at this time to proclaim our complete sympathy with, and support of, the young Americans who are saying by their courageous protest of segregation that they subscribe to the United States Constitution without reservation. We must advise you that whatever determination is reached in this issue deeply affects us here, and that we can do no less than take a determined stand in support of the courageous action of these young people in all our future relations with your company."

Maryland: Secretary Mary Y. Williams of the MONTGOMERY COUNTY sends the following report, as of January 7:

"The Montgomery county school board announces a complete program of integration in 1961.

"The administration inherited from the former board a satisfactory and reasonable plan of integration, expected to be slowed somewhat only by administrative difficulties and needed classroom space. However, the progression toward complete integration was found to be seriously lagging, with practically no integration up-county where action was hampered by pressure from dissidents. (The county is divided in attitudes like the North and the South.)

"Prior to the last election the Montgomery County branch sent questionnaires to candidates of the school board and the county council, publishing the results in a special election issue of its *Newsletter*, with a mailing list of 500-600, and thru press releases. For the first time both bodies have a liberal majority.

"The branch has been persistent in its demands for complete integration throughout the integration period. A colored principal (female) now has an all-white school; a colored principal (male) of a formerly all-Negro school is now vice-principal of a much larger formerly all-white school. Negro population in Montgomery county is about two per cent."

Michigan: Publicity chairman Mrs. E. T. Hurley of the THREE RIVERS branch reports on the annual branch Brotherhood Banquet: "When one considers the population of Three Rivers," she explains, "less than 8,000 persons, to have 200 to attend a $2.50-a-plate dinner during a busy month was quite an accomplishment."

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Chester L. Hunt, professor of sociology at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo University.

Minnesota: President Carl Wescheke of the Minnesota conference announced adoption of the following resolution condemning the current wave of anti-Jewish incidents:

"As an organization devoted to fighting racial prejudice and discrimination, not merely in the United States, but in the form of colonialism

and imperialism in other parts of the world as well, we in the NAACP believe that discrimination and antagonism against any racial or religious minority is the concern of Negro Americans and of all those devoted to justice and equality. We, therefore, condemn in the harshest terms the current upsurge of anti-Semitic acts in Germany and other countries, as well as here in New York City, the painting of Nazi symbols and slogans on synagogues and temples and other public buildings, and the desecration of cemeteries and memorials to the dead warrant drastic action against the preachers and practicioners of hate by the decent and responsible elements in our nation and in the world."

PLACARD-CARRYING *demonstrators mass in front of a Woolworth store in Harlem, New York City, on February 13 to protest lunch-counter discrimination practiced in Woolworth stores in Greensboro, Charlotte and Durham, North Carolina. The demonstrators urged Harlem residents not to patronize Woolworth stores until discrimination ends in Woolworth stores in the South.*

UPI Photo

College and School News

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held at CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE in February for a new $758,000 men's gymnasium. President Charles H. Wesley broke the ground for the new building with a silver-tipped shovel (which will be engraved with the date of the ground breaking and placed in the archives of the gymnasium as a monument.)

■

FISK UNIVERSITY'S Professor Preston Valien, and his wife, left for Nigeria, Africa, on March 1 to serve as cultural affairs officer for the U.S. State Department.

■

TALLADEGA COLLEGE has received a legacy of $2,100 from the estate of Mrs. Carolyn Post Metcalf, the wife of Dr. John Metcalf, Talladega president from 1908 to 1916.

Other grants include the $31,500 from the estate of Alice Cochran of New Haven, Conn., and $471 from the Gulf Oil Corporation.

■

The VIRGINIA SEMINARY COLLEGE (Lynchburg, Va.) choir gave its annual community concert in Lynchburg on March 21. The choir is under the direction of Dr. Robert O. Davis.

■

Charter day exercises, commemorating the 93rd anniversary of the founding of HOWARD UNIVERSITY, were held on March 2, with Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan College, as the principal speaker.

The exercises also featured the awarding of medallions to three Howard alumni for distinguished post-graduate achievement. The honorees, who spoke at the annual

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banquet in Baldwin Hall, are Mrs. Vel Rodgers Phillips, '46, for distinguished achievement in civic activity; James G. Banks, Washington, D. C., '45, for achievement in housing; and Dr. Adolphus Walton, Washington, '45, for achievement in dental education.

University officials announce the appointment of Walter H. Primas, who replaces Frederick Wilkinson, as field agent. Mr. Primas will assist director of field services Lawrence Hill in maintaining a liaison between the university and its 17,000 alumni, and in promoting the university's scholarship fund. Mr. Wilkinson is now administrative assistant to the dean of the school of engineering and architecture.

Some forty scientifically-minded high school students will participate in an expense-free college-level science research program this summer at Howard. The eight-week program will begin on June 20.

■

President Eisenhower invited Dr. W. T. Reed of the school of industries at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE to attend the President's conference on occupational safety, held March 1-3 in Washington.

The U. S. Office of Education has approved the establishment of an institute for secondary-school teachers of French and Spanish at VSC for the summer of 1960. The institute will run from June 13 to August 6.

■

Four MOREHOUSE COLLEGE students have been chosen for Merrill European travel-study awards: Benjamin D. Berry, Jr., a philosophy major; Donald Hopkins, a biology-chemistry major; Homer McCall, an English major; and Robert McMillan, a political science major. Each student will receive a $3,000 grant.

■

The ATLANTA-MOREHOUSE-SPELMAN players began a four-day run of "Finian's Rainbow" on March 16.

■

The February issue of the *Virginia Union Bulletin* of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY is "Founder's Day Issue." Factual and lavishly illustrated, this number makes illuminating reading for VUU alumni.

VUU was host to the third annual church leadership conference, sponsored by the university school of religion, March 18-19. Theme for this year's conference was "Education for Fuller Church Participation." Dr. Elton Trueblood, professor of philosophy at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, was the keynote speaker.

■

BENEDICT COLLEGE has received a second $10,000 gift from the Danforth Foundation to match a similar sum raised by the college. Danforth officials have offered the college a third grant for 1960-61 under the same conditions.

Benedict has broken ground for a new, three-story men's dormitory. Ground has also been broken for a residence hall for ministerial students.

■

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Contrary to popular opinion, religious activity does not increase with age. This is the principal finding of a study of church attendance in the Detroit metropolitan area by Harold L. Orbach of THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN department of gerontology. Orbach's study is based on information covering nearly 7,000 adults age 21 and over residing in Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties obtained in interviews by the U-M Detroit Area Study in 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957.

Taking social features into account, Orbach reports that among Protestants, only Negro men show a persistent increase in church attendance with advancing age.

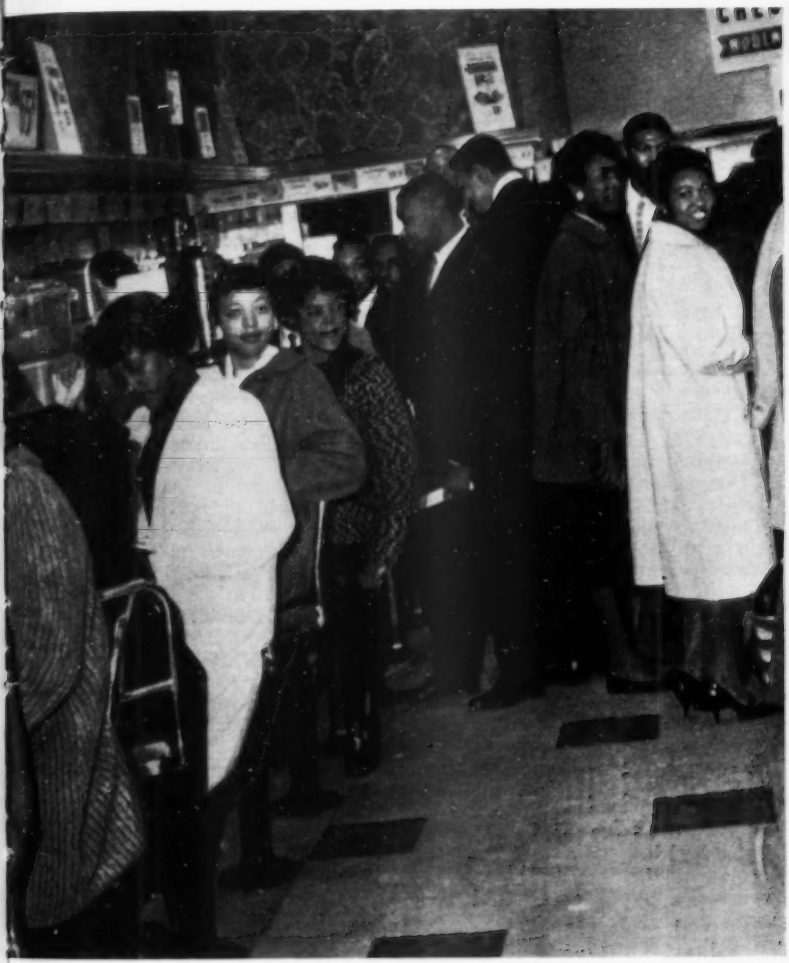
■

The Center for African Studies, under the direction of Sanford Griffith, of the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH is offering five courses in current African problems: social changes in emerging Africa, geography of Africa, introduction to African economic problems and policies, discussions on current African problems, and discussions based on African films.

■

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE intro-

(*Continued on page* 269)



Wide World

THIS *was the scene at the F. W. Woolworth lunch counter, Rock Hill, South Carolina, on February 12 after Negroes occupied seats in an effort to obtain service. The demonstration was peaceful except for one egg-throwing incident and heckling and jeering by white youths. The lunch counter closed after the Negroes arrived.*

Book Reviews

AFRICA REDISCOVERED

***The Lost Cities of Africa.* By Basil Davidson. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown & Co., 1959. 366pp. $6.50.**

The Lost Cities of Africa by Basil Davidson was originally published in England under the equally arresting title, *Old Africa Rediscovered*. Both titles are rather appropriate, and each is a reasonably revealing index of the manifold aspects of Africa's past of which the volume treates. As the first title suggests, the book provides an excellent introduction to a score or more of anciently flourishing and renowned, but long since ruined and forgotten, cities and towns which modern archaeologists have brought to light in recent decades in every part of the mysterious continent; but, as the second title indicates, the volume is even more concerned with that vast body of now available historical materials bearing upon the early history of those peoples, cultures, kingdoms, and empires of which the story of Africa's lost cities is but a minor part. In other words, although the English and American editions have different titles, their contents are quite the same, and each, considering its objectives, is surely the most useful book of its kind now in print in any language. For it is true that in no other volume of comparable size and similar purpose will there be found such a variety of facts, and so much illuminating commentary about so many periods and aspects of Africa's past.

The historical materials to which Mr. Davidson directs attention date from the present age back to the most remote epochs of human time, and they include all the major types of evidence which are customarily employed in attempts to reconstruct the storied and unstoried history of the human race. In the first chapter, for example, the author refers, in passing, to the human and protohuman fossils, and associated cultural remains, which Raymond Dart, Robert Broom, L. S. B. Leakey and scores of other palaeontologists and archaeologists have discovered in recent decades in all parts of Africa; and which have caused most of the more recent students of human origins to conclude that Africa—rather than Asia—was apparently not only the cradleland of the world's oldest cultures, but the birthplace, as Darwin believed, of most of the earlier represenatives of humankind.

In the same chapter the author also makes brief mention of the fact that the now available evidence would seem to indicate that Africa, like Europe and Asia, has been subjected to a succession of profound and prolonged climatic changes since human history began. If this evidence is interpreted

aright, it would appear, so the author reminds us, that the four great glacial and interglacial ages in Europe in the Pleistocene period were parallelled in time by a similar number of pluvial, or wet, and interpluvial, or dry, periods in Africa; and it is implied, though not as clearly as it might have been, that these climatic changes had a profound influence on human affairs during those far-off times, not only in Africa but in Europe and Asia as well.

All of the remaining chapters of the book are concerned primarily with the character and import of that vast number of historical records, monumental remains, and other relics of the past which have been discovered in the main in tropical Africa; and which relate almost exclusively to peoples, cultures, kingdoms and empires which flourished in the much maligned African tropics in historical antiquity, in the Middle Ages, and in the earlier centuries of the modern era. The most ancient of these once widely renowned but nowadays little remembered tropical African states to which the author directs attention were the kingdoms of the ancient Kushites which were situated in the Nubian Valley of the Nile and which were already hoary with age centuries before the dawn of the Christian era. In speaking of the monumental remains which are still to be observed in the ancient land, Mr. Davidson remarks that the ruins of the ancient capital city of Meroë "are among the great monuments of the ancient world and their history is an important part of the history of man"; and on the strength of the number and magnitude of ancient iron-slag heaps that are still to be seen in the vicinity, the author agrees with Professor Sayce of Oxford, who visited the site over fifty years ago, that Meroë was indeed "the Birmingham of ancient Africa."

Following a brief discussion of, first, the mysterious X-Group people — as they are known to modern specialists— who dominated the Nubian Nile Valley between the 4th and the 6th centuries; and second, the Nubian Christian kingdoms of Dongola and Alwah which— along with the kingdom of Axum and the Ethiopian empire of Prester John— were second, to none in material progress and spiritual advancement among the medieval world's now better remembered Christian states—the author turns his attention next to that remarkable aggregation of medieval peoples, cultures, kingdoms and empires which flourished in that vast West African area bounded by the Niger and Chad basins on the north and the valley of the mighty Congo on the south. After mentioning briefly the astonishing relics of ancient civilizations which have been brought to light by Lhote in the central Sahara and by Fagg and others at Nok and elsewhere in northern Nigeria, the author directs attention, next, to the modes of life, the methods of government, and the course of political events in the great empires of Ghana, Mali, Songhay, and Kanem-Bornu, as these matters are reported, first, in the great *Tarikhs* by the Sudanese historians Mahmoud Kati and Abderrahman es Sa'di; second in the eyewitness accounts by the great Moorish travellers Ibn Batuta and Leo Africanus; and third; in the geographical and historical writings of El Bekri, El Omari, and Ibn Khaldun—each of whom was of preeminent rank among the Moslem scholars of his age. In his review of this invaluable store of information, Mr. Davidson mentions a number of observations made by these celebrated authors about West African civilization in the Middle Ages which will come no doubt as a revelation to most of the readers to whom his book is addressed. Of these, none, perhaps, will cause greater surprise than the testimony of Ibn Batuta about the administration of justice and the respect for law and order in the medieval kingdoms of the Blacks. In writing of his travels in the

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western Sudan in the middle of the 14th century (c. 1351-53), Batuta observes, as Mr. Davidson points out, that the inhabitants of the country "are seldom unjust, and have a greater abhorrance for injustice than any other people." Speaking with special reference to Mali, he reports that its king "shows no mercy to any one who is guilty of what is in anywise an unjust act." In the kingdom "there is complete security and no one, whether a native of the country or a foreigner, has anything to fear from thieves, robbers, or other violent persons." Although Mr. Davidson does not say as much, it may be remarked in passing that certain modern writers, with this observation by Batuta in mind, have suggested that there are, probably, a few places in the Western world of which the same could not be said even at the present day!

In some necessarily brief but informative remarks about the peoples, cultures, and kingdoms of the great Guinealand-Congo area in earlier times, Mr. Davidson mentions among other things, first, the indigenous traditions concerning an ancient Nilotic—probably Kushite or Meroitic—origin of the peoples who established, perhaps, the old Yoruba and Benin empires in southern Nigeria; second the celebrated Benin and Yoruba "bronzes" known far and wide for their artistic and technical excellence; and third, the remarkable Bushongo people of the Congo who had long ago "achieved great stability and cultural distinction" and who had fashioned for themselves a way of life which had enabled them to flourish and prosper for nearly a thousand years before they were "descovered" by Europeans during the first decade of the 20th century.

The remainder — approximately one half—of Mr. Davidson's volume is an excellent summary of that part of the African story which has up to now been the least available in convenient form—it is in a measure, therefore, the most useful part of this altogether useful book. It is devoted in the main to a comprehensive and analytical review of the historical and archaeological literature bearing upon a great complex of more or less related cultures and civilizations which covered practically the whole of eastern Africa from southern Ethiopia in the north to the Transvaal in the south, and whose collective history would seem to date, in the main, from the later centuries of historical antiquity to the earlier centuries of the modern era. There are, however, passing references to two archaeological sites, one in Kenya and the other in Northern Rhodesia, where recent investigators have discovered abundant remains of advanced neolithic civilizations, which, according to datings by the radio-carbon method, would seem to have flourished about five thousand to six thousand years ago. There are also brief references to the profitable trading activities which the ancient Egyptians are known to have carried on with a part of the region, anciently designated as the "Land of Punt," in the 3rd and 2nd millenniums B.C.

This part of the book is, however, primarily concerned with, first, the ancient Azinians who lived along the East African coast and with whom the Greeks and the Romans traded during Classical antiquity; second, the medieval descendants and successors of the ancient Azinians whose "fair cities of stone" on the "coast of the Zanj" or the "land of the Blacks" are frequently and revealingly mentioned in contemporary chronicles by Moorish and Portuguese authors; third, the distant and deep-sea voyages which sea-faring merchants from Arabia, Persia, India, Malaya and China made to the east African cities where they exchanged their textiles, pottery, porcelain-wares and other Oriental products for ivory, ebony, gold, and, above all, smelted iron—famous for its high quality—which reached the port-cites from the

African interior; fifth, "the land of Sofala which"—in the words of a medieval text — "produces gold in abundance, and other marvels," sixth, the medieval empire of the Monomotapa in what is now Southern Rhodesia and which is said to have been "an exceeding great country"; and seventh, and finally, the monumental remains at Great Zimbabwe, and the "golden burials of Mapungubwe," which would appear to be surviving remnants of an old and enigmatic inner African civilization which was the handwork of a people, or series of peoples, whose origins and historical associations are still, in no small measure, an abiding mystery.

It need hardly be said that the topics mentioned in this review are but little more than a few guide-posts to the many and varied fields of knowledge which Mr. Davidson has traversed in the course of compiling his excellent synthesis of the character and import of the historical materials which are now available for the study of tropical Africa's past. To be sure, the volume like most inclusives surveys of this type is not without its lapses and limitations but it is, withal, a basically dependable and an exceptionally useful book—the best of its kind, as has already been remarked, that is now in print.

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***Africa's Gift to America*: The Afro-American in the Making and Saving of the United States. By J. A. Rogers. New York: Published by the author, 37 Morningside Avenue, 1959. 254pp. Illustrated. $6.35 Postpaid.**

This is an excellent book, with its "striking examples of how the accomplishments of the Negro" have contributed to the building of the USA. Mr. Rogers has taken in significant facts, digested them, and he now presents them in an immensely readable study. The book is lavishly illustrated; many of the pictures are rare. For instance there is a reproduction of the Sphinx, by Baron Denon, as it looked in 1798; a map of the South Atlantic when it was called "The Ethiopic Ocean"; the first known picture of Timbuctoo; part of the wall of Zimbabwe; the King of Dahomey giving presents to his subjects; and many others of outstanding Negroes and historical scenes. *Africa's Gift to America* is packed with information and offers impressive pictures of little-known facets of American Negro history.

***The White Band*. A novel by Carter Brooke Jones. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1959. 334 pp. $4.50.**

***Face Of My Assassin*. A novel by Jan Huckins and Carolyn Weston. New York: Random House, 1959. 498 pp. $4.95.**

The authors of these two novels disguise their social pills as palatable fiction, and both narratives are exciting and thoughtful. The plots are simple, perhaps deliberately so, and many of the characters in both novels are interchangeable.

The White Band is the story of the rise of an organization which duplicates the White Citizens Councils. There is the usual "furriner," in this case a northern Negro lawyer, who stirs up "trouble" by insisting that Negro children enroll in a white school; the usual die-hard segregationists; and other assorted southern types. Ned Tarver, the Negro lawyer, is murdered by extremist members of the White Band. "Other men would be beaten, some killed, before this issue was settled one way or another, or merely forgotten."

Face of My Assassin likewise has its "furriner," in this case a northern journalist, Matthew Scott, who is look-

ing for an integration story in Monagee City. This novel is much more complex, has more contrasting characters, and is much more dramatic than *The White Band*. But it has the usual quota of violence and murder. ". . . 'Will you tells us what conclusion you've come to about segregation here in the South?' 'There's no one conclusions. The answers are as many as there are individuals who live here.' "

COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 262)

duces a new seminar in the humanities for its 1960 summer session. For about $1,100 students may tour seven European countries — France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, England, and Holland — while studying and earning college credit.

Recent appoints at Morgan include Earl C. Banks as football coach, to succeed retired coach Edward Hurt; Dr. Albert Whiting as assistant dean of the college, to succeed the late George Camron Grant; Eugene Stanley as acting assistant dean of the college; and Mrs. Vivian Cook as a lecturer in education for the second semester to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Stanley's promotion.

Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the department of science education, has been cited for distinguished service in science education by the National Association for Research in Science Teaching.

■

Dr. Malcolm C. McKenna has been appointed as assistant curator of fossil mammals and birds at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Dr. McKenna is a former instructor in paleontology at the University of California in Berkeley.

■

Bruce Barton has accepted the chairmanship of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND's 1960 appeal. This is UNCF's 17th annual appeal to secure support for its 33 private member colleges and universities.

Mark Birchette has been named controller of the fund, and George Champion as national campaign treasurer for the 1960 UNCF appeal.

■

DILLARD UNIVERSITY'S professor of history, Dr. Georg G. Iggers, has been awarded a $1,200 grant by the American Philosophical Society to enable him to do research in Paris this summer. He will microfilm unpublished documents dealing with the intellectual history of the 19th century for his third book on the subject.

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(*Continued from page* 249)

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